

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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KEIFER DOUBLY SNUBBED

HOW THE CORRESPONDENTS BOUNCED HIM.

The Reporters' Gallery Left Empty During the Delivery of a Speech by the Ohio Leader—The Probable Complication of the Ways and Means Committee—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The chief interest in the formation of the committees centers about the ways and means. That committee will be taken as indicating by its complexion the course the democrats mean to pursue on the tariff and internal revenue this session. Knowing one to-night figure this as the ways and means committee of the present house: Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman; Messrs. Hewitt, of New York; Hurd, of Ohio; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Blount, of Georgia; Mills, of Texas; Herbert, of Alabama; Jones, of Arkansas; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Kasson, of Iowa; Russell, of Massachusetts; Hiscock, of New York; and either Keifer, of Ohio, or Reed, of Maine.

A SNUBBED STATEMAN.

Yesterday the republican leaders sat down on Keifer, and to-day the newspaper correspondents paid their respects to him. They have not forgotten that when a promiscuous crowd poured in their gallery one night the last session, and they sent a respectful petition to Speaker Keifer to have the gallery cleared so they could sit in it, he refused that if the newspaper men didn't like his saying the country was very well. To-day when Mr. Keifer rose to make a set speech on the woman's rights committee, a quick consultation was had among the score of correspondents then in the gallery. At a given signal every one rose and went out, leaving the gallery absolutely empty, probably the first time in the history of congressional proceedings.

THE COLORED MEETING.

The colored convention committee has been in session here two days, and did nothing but deplore the civil rights decision, and call a convention for next July to consider both party platforms and see which the negroes had better take. Georgia is represented by W. A. Pledger and Perry Carson. Pledger presided.

Messrs. Hardeman and Reese left for Georgia to-day. Mr. Candler starts to-night. Senator Colquitt and Judge Crisp go to-morrow. Mr. Turner has gone. All the others remain here during the holidays.

WESTERN DEMOCRATS.

Western politics constitute the most active and the most aggressive element in either party to-day. It is not fair to contrast them with southern public men who are nearly without exception democrats, and are barred from their natural prominence by the lingering sectional animosities. But the nice, kid-gloves politicians of the east are not holding them over with their brusque, boorish methods from the west. These last are men of action who pay little attention to theories and little respect to traditions. Their last victory was in the organization of the republican committee by putting a new man at its head, a man who a few years ago was a department clerk, but who ripened into a millionaire before he reached his meridian. He went in with the new, muscular school of western politics and while Windom was fitting venetian glass into the windows of his esthetic Washington mansion Sabin was stocking the senatorial cards against him out in Minnesota. The western members raped the republican convention from the combined forces of New York and Pennsylvania. The democratic was too conservative and old timey, so the wiggum was pitched in Chicago where western methods are yet in their vigor. It is not unlikely that a similar, if not an identical fate, awaits the democratic convention. After the New York election everybody thought the convention would surely go to the metropolis to rekindle the enthusiasm in a great state whose democratic ardor was shown to be cooling. The western democrats have come to the front by the force of recent events. They try to monopolize the honor of Carlisle's election. They glory in the warwickian attitude of William R. Morrison whose hand is reckoned as potent on the committee slate at the speaker's own. They smile complacently when Frank Hurd shuns his fit at the whole tariff system and turns form of those malignant anathemas for which the sober brains of the party have to invent plausible excuses. So the western men propose to run the next democratic campaign and they want to have the convention on their native heath. They will probably get it. Chicago has already organized a strong lobby to work on the committee. St. Louis is active with a host of friends, while Cincinnati is not behind either in her efforts. The Morrison faction rather prefer Chicago, but would go for St. Louis in preference to Cincinnati. All chances considered, however, Cincinnati has now the best showing of the three, being the reputed choice of more eastern and southern members of the committee than either of the other cities. The committee is assembled in Washington on the 22nd of February. Unlike the republican committee, it consists of only 88 members, one from each state, the territories and the District of Columbia not being represented. Mr. George T. Barnes is the member for Georgia, and has been for several years. The increased size of the house will raise the number of delegates in the national convention from 738 to 802. Nothing very important will come before the committee except the choice of a time and place for the convention. It has been customary for years for the democrats to meet two or three weeks after the republicans. The growing feeling among the leaders were for a longer delay.

IN THE HOUSE.

The house has been engaged all morning in the discussion of a proposition to grant a month's extra pay to the discharged employees. Mr. Reagan moved to commit the resolution to the committee on accounts, with instructions to inquire and report whether there were persons turned out of their positions at the close of the last session of congress, and others put in their places who have performed no duties. The motion was agreed to, 118 to 54. On the committee's stand, it was moved on the last day of the session by Speaker Keifer, who appointed his nephew to the vacancy thus created. Mr. Blackburn, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution that hereafter the committee on postoffices and post roads shall consist of fifteen members, and the committee on banking and currency, foreign affairs, military affairs, territories, public buildings, and the district of Columbia, of 13 members each. He stated in regard to the increased membership that it fully met the views and wishes of the speaker. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Blackburn then called up the report submitted yesterday for the appointment of a committee on rivers and harbors, to consist of 15 members, and after debate, was agreed to. Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, called up a resolution reported yesterday for the appointment of a committee on woman suffrage. The resolution was rejected, after a brief debate, yeas 88, nays 124. Mr. Hoblitzell, of Maryland, from the special committee having the matter in charge reported a joint resolution requesting the president to issue a proclamation recommending the people, either by appropriate exercises in connection with the religious services of the 23d inst., or by such public services as may deem proper on the 24th, to commemorate the surrender by Washington of his commission as commander-in-chief of the army. The president is also requested to order a national salute from the various forts throughout the country on the 24th instant. The joint resolution was passed. Adjourned till Monday.

WHAT BROWN'S BILL MEANS.

Senator Brown's bill, introduced to-day, provides for the repeal of all laws prohibiting the distillation of apples or peaches into brandy, or the manufacture of wine or brandy from grapes by the producer or owner of the fruit, or by any distiller who acts as his agent, or who distills fruit and receives part of said fruit in payment of his services, and provides also for leaving the question of the taxation of such products to the states.

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BLAINE THE MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

A prominent Blaine republican said to-night: "Do you know Mr. Blaine is the absolute master of the political situation so far as the republicans are concerned? He is sitting back quietly studying the political field perfectly confident that the republican leaders must come to him in the end."

Is it true that Blaine intends to go to the national convention in Chicago as a delegate?

"He may. At least it suits his purpose well enough to have it so understood. The mere mention of the fact has been enough to take all the color from the faces of the other candidates. The political situation is regarded by Mr. Blaine as a very peculiar one. He does not regard the republican chance as a particularly good one and believes that if the democrats should pursue a conservative policy this winter and nominate a man of sound principles upon the tariff question, they would have long odds in their favor. Now Blaine is not a candidate and would not consent to take the nomination from the national convention unless his terms of unconditional and hearty support from all the republican leaders should be given him. There is a general feeling of Blaine among the republican leaders, and this feeling is bringing them over for the purpose of securing harmony. Grant and Logan are now friendly to Blaine. Conkling alone is not. That was all still about his consenting to a reconciliation with Blaine. He is out of politics, and will not be counted in our present consideration. I take it for granted that Blaine, Grant and Logan are in harmony upon the one ground of their opposition to the renomination of Arthur. Beyond that there need be no alliance.

THE GRAND JURY.

Of the jury that convicted Guiteau two are dead, two have gone insane, and one has just lost his wife. If Guiteau could come back he would point proudly to the fulfillment of his curse.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the First National bank of LaGrange, Ga., to begin business with a capital of \$50,000.

A rumor declares that Riddleberger will not become identified with Mahone in the senate, but will devote his years of service there to the effort to establish himself in the confidence and sympathy of the best people. Harry has stayed too far to get back in six years. Moses and his tribes sinned for less than he and had to tramp forty years in expiation.

Since the first of last July postal service has been placed on 5,000 miles of new railroad, far the greater part of it being in the south and southwest.

Secretary Folger has so far recovered as to

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

SOME OF THE RISING FIGURES FOR NEXT YEAR'S HONORS.

Blaine Towering High For the Republican Nomination—Arthur His Strongest Competitor—The Blaine Men Believed to Control the Wires—Where Will the Convention Meet?

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The excitement attendant upon the presidential year is but poorly suppressed. Every move in politics is interpreted to have a bearing upon that issue. The proper place for the meeting of the next democratic convention is just now the most prominent topic. It will be decided by the national committee, which meets here on the 22d of February. Representative Cobb, of Indiana, thinks St. Louis will be the democratic convention. His reason for thinking this selection would be made was because the democratic party looked to the west and south for its success. Naturally St. Louis, as the great western center, and being well suited to the purpose, would be selected. He said, further, that he thought the party would no longer look to the east for anything. They depended upon the west, and their candidates would be most likely western men. The southern and western men would work together and let the east follow if it liked. Senator Slater, of Oregon, thinks the national democratic convention will be held either in Cincinnati or Chicago. He believes that Oregon will go democratic next year. He says the changes of political sentiment during the past year or two are favorable to the democrats, though the immigration to the state perhaps weighs somewhat against them. The senator believes the Oregon democrats will be united and harmonious next year. The next national democratic convention will comprise 502 delegates instead of 490 as hitherto.

The increase results from the enlargement of the house of representatives. Two delegates are allowed from each congressional district, and four at large from each state, to represent the senatorial votes. So that it will require 402 votes to nominate, instead of 370, as hitherto. Some of the democratic leaders are advising that the convention next year be held in August, on the ground that the canary will thus be shortened, reducing the labor, without in any way operating against the party's chances. It is claimed that just as affective work can be done in two months as in four. So far as this position has been discussed it does not seem to meet with much favor. August weather, it is represented, is too warm for convention in August, and September would be late. Therefore, it is probable that the committee will follow precedent, and fix the time two or three weeks later than the republican convention. It is already apparent that there will be a sharp struggle between competing cities for the privilege of holding the convention. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Saratoga are actively in the field, and Baltimore is talked of by some. The meeting of the committee will bring together many of the most distinguished and influential democratic leaders, and it is probable that there will be conferences among them looking to an agreement upon a definite party policy.

THE COLORADO.

Many signs appear to-day that the struggle in the republican party next year will be between President Arthur and Mr. Blaine. By this it is not intended to say that Mr. Arthur is a candidate for the presidential nomination any more than it is pretended that Mr. Blaine is a candidate for the senatorial nomination.

It is a fact, however, that the then Senator Conkling, and was so fiercely hated by the anti-Conkling republicans all over the country that his nomination for the vice presidency almost produced a mutiny. A number of furious republicans were quieted only by the reflection that General Garfield was a young and vigorous man, and that the vice president had not even a remote chance of the succession. That was in the summer of 1880, less than three years and a half ago. To-day the machine leaders in the party have almost as strong a dislike of President Arthur as the other set had when he was nominated. So strong is this antipathy that General Grant is openly inclined in preferring even Mr. Blaine to Mr. Arthur; and as to Mr. Conkling, he does not conceal his dislike of the president, with whom he has for some time ceased to be on even terms of friendship.

General Grant and Mr. Blaine are said by their several friends to be united in their opposition to the candidacy of General Logan, and Logan is the machine and anti-administration candidate. How much of a joke General Logan's candidacy remains to be seen. It is not a joke with the general, and it may turn out something like a tragedy. His term in the senate will expire March 3, 1885, and he has, therefore, before him the problem of securing a presidential nomination next June without, in the meantime, flinging away his chances for re-election to the senate in the winter in case he should not become president. There are people who say that it was cruel of General Grant to temptations which may, unless he shows the most skilful generalship, land him where those who attempt to sit on two stools at the same time too often land.

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WIVES AND MILLIONS.

ONLY ONE OF THE LATE I. M. SINGER'S FAMILIES YET UNPAID.

The Young Children by the Late Mrs. Singer Living on Allowances, and Only One Nearly of Age—The Inventor's Strange History—Five Wives and Twenty-Five Children.

From the New York Sun.

Mr. David Hawley, a tall, slender, white-haired man, brought to Mr. W. M. Skinner, clerk of the surrogate's court of Westchester, in White Plains, yesterday, a bundle of what looked like legal papers. They were full of figures, and among them were sums six, seven and eight numerals in length. They were Mr. Hawley's accounts and report of his work as executor of the will of Isaac M. Singer, inventor, millionaire, father of twenty-four children and head of five separate families. Because he must await a decision of the court of appeals in a matter of commissions and costs, Mr. Hawley was unable to file the papers, and their contents are not yet made public.

Mr. Singer's estate was inventoried at about \$8,000,000, but it proved to amount to about twice that sum. Mr. Singer was a poor man when he first intrusted his confidential business to Mr. Hawley, and he continued to repeat the utmost confidence in him until he died, when he left to him the settlement of his vast estate. Mr. Hawley has never given any information for the faithful performance of his task. He has had to give up the castle and park at Paignton. She has about 5,000 shares of Singer stock, however, which is paying 40 per cent, and is worth about a million and a half of dollars. All her children, except the eldest, live in Paris with her. He has left her, and lives in England in princely style. The others draw upon Mr. Hawley as the principal. They have their own horses and carriages, and drivers and servants. They are worth \$1,500,000 each.

Mr. Singer's will was contested by Mrs. Sponsler Singer, who proved a marriage with Singer from the time he was divorced from Mrs. Hale Singer until she married Foster—period of less than one year. This made her last child Caroline Virginia, a legitimate daughter. All the other children by her became illegitimate. Her eight children received \$1,750,000, but she got only a small sum for the liquidation of the costs of the suit. Mrs. Mathews' five children received about \$1,750,000. Mrs. Merritt's child got about \$400,000. Of the children of Mrs. Catherine Hale Singer, the first wife, one got \$900 and one \$10,000. The estate was largely composed of Singer company stock, and has about doubled in value. The last wife was the only one to whom a legacy was left.

THE MACON NOTEBOOK.

The Case of the County Commissioners—Burglars Held for Trial—A Fair.

MACON, December 20.—In the superior court to-day Judge Simmons heard the case of the county commissioners for contempt in not obeying mandamus absolute to levy tax and build a jail. After hearing their answer and arguments the court held answer was insufficient in law, and ordered that they provide funds, approve plans, and commence erection of the jail before February 20, or in default that each member of the commission be committed to jail for twenty days and pay a fine of two hundred dollars each. Lanier, Anderson and Dausman represented commissioners; Hardeman, for the state. The board will have a meeting in a few days to take action in the premises.

James McFarland, Henry Clayton, Arnold Davis and Robert Glover, the four negroes arrested for breaking into the freight cars of the Central railroad some time since, were arraigned before Judge Matt R. Freeman to-day for preliminary trial. Evidence against Robert Glover not being sufficient to convict, he was released. The other three were bound over to the superior court in a bond of \$500, Bibb county superior court adjourned to-day until January 24th, when it will convene and cases will be assigned for the adjourned term beginning the 23d.

This morning Richard Lewis, the colored porter of Mr. W. R. Cox, wholesale liquor dealer on Third street, discovered that an attempt had been made at burglary.

Lane Pickens, a negro, asked permission of John Lyons to go through his blacksmith shop on Poplar street. While doing so he put a monkey wrench in his pocket which he afterward offered for sale. He was arrested on a warrant sworn out and he is now in jail.

The Southern express company shipped to-day 361 jugs of whisky for Christmas to points out of town.

Robert Flannery, B. M. Brantley and R. F. Reynolds were appointed weighers to-day, by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad to weigh all produce shipped by that road in accordance with section 1399 and 1000 of the state code.

Miss Mary Coleman, daughter of Mr. Robert Coleman, died this afternoon, aged 16.

The body of a white child was discovered in the burial grounds near Jones Chapel on Windsor hill, that gave that portion of the city a sensation. Robert Reynolds was passing and his attention was attracted by a cigar box showing itself, being barely buried.

He made an examination and a shocking sight presented itself. A white child with the appearance of being born about two days, was lying in the box. A man named Coroner Hodnett's attention was drawn to it, who summoned a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest, but the matter was explained in a satisfactory manner by Mr. L. E. Persons, and the jury were dismissed.

Marriage licenses were issued

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

An Aged Lady Going to Texas—Marriage of Judge Tate's Daughter in Hawkinsville—Scarcity of Water—The Corn Crib on Fire—Dining on Venison Near Hawkinsville.

Colonel D. A. Green, of Atlanta, has been in Spartanburg.

Mr. John T. Arnold, of Baldwin, has killed 217 partridges in 235 shots this season.

Last Monday morning about one o'clock a mass of combustible material was found, all duly satured and oil-fried for speedy ignition between the stores of Dunn and Kaiser, in Brunswick.

The Brunswick Herald is the name of a new paper published in the ambitious port town of that name. It presents a creditable appearance, and will add to the importance of Brunswick.

Rev. Shylock, an African minister, preached quite a pertinent sermon to his race last Wednesday night, at the Thankful Baptist church, in Hancock county. Among other things, the Ishmaelites report him as saying that the parents of the present generation were preyed over during their infancy, that they might be free, and the nation rolled in blood to break their bonds, and how many of them were violating the laws of our country and entering the chasm, a broad ten times more galling than slavery. He said he saw many young men leaning against the houses on the public streets, just like they were made to prop up houses. "Get away," said he, "the houses will stand without your help. Go home and study, seek an education and learn refinement, and then you would be respected."

Mr. E. F. Pound, of Hancock, killed 8 shots last Saturday morning, all one litter of pigs, which were just eleven months and twenty-eight days old, and netted him 2,636 pounds. Their respective weights were 182, 205, 215, 222, 246, 254, 264, and 304.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson, for the past year a citizen of Cockran, was tried for insanity last week, was judged a lunatic and an order was obtained from Ordinary McGriff for his confinement in the asylum. He is a licensed Methodist preacher and is insane on the subject of religion, believing that he is an inspired prophet of God. He is perfectly harmless and talks with good sense at times.

Sumter Republican: Saturday night the house of Morgan Wall, a man in a middle class, on Chestnut T. Alton, pines three or four miles from town, was consumed by fire, while the negro and his wife were cleaning hogs at Captain Allen's. The house was of four rooms, containing about one hundred bushels of grain, two barrels of flour, one barrel of syrup, several or eight hundred pounds meat and all necessary household articles, none of which were saved.

The loss was estimated at four or five hundred dollars, besides the fire. No insurance.

Dawson Journal: We went to town on Saturday morning the entire saw mill and shingles and lath mill of Mr. J. E. Holland, situated in the southern portion of this county was burned.

The writer is sorry to say that the mill, which had made such progress that it was impossible to extinguish it. The origin is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from some brush that had been burned near the mill on the previous night.

The loss falls heavily on Mr. Holland, as this is the second time his mill has been burned this year.

The Sumter Republican notices a marvelous piece of work, executed by Berrien Rouse, a fourteen year old boy, son of Mr. C. A. Rouse, of Sumter county. It is a four-room house, made from the peat of corn-stalks, pinned together by the outside of the corn-stalk. It is about eighteen inches long, nine wide and a foot and a half high. Having a hall through it, with a chair in the hall, four windows, a chimney at each end of the house, shingled and fitted up in style. The entire work was done with a pocketknife, each piece being as smooth as planed, and made thin to represent plank. The house represents an old fashioned country residence, and is a splendid piece of workmanship for a boy. It is composed of several hundred pieces, all put together in such a manner that denotes a mechanical genius in the workman, that, if fully developed, may make him a useful and prosperous man.

Barnesville Gazette: From various farmers we learn that a man in a middle class, on Chestnut T. Alton, pines three or four miles from town, was killed this season than will be required to meet the demands of the planters. Already farmers have been canvassing the market here for the purpose of disposing of their excess. Mr. W. H. Bush, one of the best men in the state, who has a large farm in this section, thinks that there will be a much larger amount of pork killed this season than usual. He says that the farmers have a better grade of hogs out than former. One of the best signs of the times of this line, is the offering of sows and pigs for sale. He states that quite a number are now being offered. From others we learn the same facts. They were offered for sale at a price of \$100 per head of this class. Mr. G. E. Moore was in town during the first of the week offering both pork and pigs for sale. He says he killed four hogs that aggregated 146 pounds each. They were only twenty-one months old. He measured the lard from them and found they yielded 36 gallons.

Governor McDaniel offers one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of Mr. Charles Martin, who a few days since shot and killed Mr. Charles C. Jones in Pike county.

The Irwin Appeal says: Our mother, who lives in Griffin, celebrated her seventy-fourth birthday last Thursday by coming to see us. Her visit however, was short only, as it were, coming to tell us good bye, preparatory to her departure for Texas, for which state we took passage yesterday. We sincerely wish her a safe and pleasant journey.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas Lewis to Miss Georgia Tate took place at the residence of the bride's father, Judge A. C. Tate, in Hawkinsville, on Wednesday evening, the 12th instant, in the presence of a large number of friends of both parties. Rev. Coates, of Hawkinsville, was the officiating minister. An elegant supper was served, and we leave it was a most enjoyable occasion.

Dooly vindicator: One day last week Dr. C. T. Stovall took a ride out in the country through the sixth and seventh districts of eight or twelve miles, and not a particle of water did he cross on the route. He said that the people in some parts of these two districts were really in distress on account of no water. Some families were actually making saws from logs to be convenient to water. Sheep are dying in that section for want of water.

Albany News: On Sunday night the corn crib on Baizerow's Tallahasse place in west Dougherty, containing about 200 bushels of corn and 3,000 pounds of fodder, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Baizerow, who was the planter and owner, believed that the building was set on fire, and at once suspected Andrew Green and Ike Morton, both colored, as the incendiaries. Green lived on the place, and Morton, the locator, a Negro, was resting at Green's house before day. Monday morning and carried them before Justice Dozier at Ducker station, charging them with incendiarism. He failed to prove the charge, however, whereupon he was sent north to Macon to bring in against them changing them with stealing cotton. Upon this latter charge Judge Dozier bound them over, and Mr. Neins informed the News and Tribune that he would not let the colored men stand trial on the cotton. Mr. Morton was set free in his own mind that Green and Morton set fire to his crib, but he had not had time to work up the case against them. He took out the warrant charging them with stealing cotton, but he said he could prove that crime on them and thereby have them held in jail until he could work up the other case. Both men were brought to the city and committed to jail yesterday.

John Williams, a negro sailing under an alias, in Americus, was arrested by Messrs. J. W. Clifton and Thomas Hudson, Saturday, under a reward offered for the said Williams in Valdosta, of \$600, for murdering the marshal of that town in October. Mr. Clifton was specially deputized by the sheriff of Lowndes county to return Williams to Valdosta and left him on Tuesday afternoon.

Hawkinsville News: At the residence of Mr. C. P. Brown, on Friday evening, we enjoyed a well served dinner, consisting of sixteen prongs of ham, shown the antlers, consisting of sixteen prongs of a tremendous buck which had been killed near Longstreet in this country. Mr. Brown eloquently related the incident of the hunt. He told us in glowing language how his dogs were the first to scent the deer; how Major Zeke Wimberly brought to the ground a fine buck; how he jumped up and left for parts unknown as soon as the major laid aside his gun and cut the deer down. The deer he had shot was found; how Uncle Tony Medford broke one of the hind-legs of the swiftly running animal; and how July Reeves, after several unsuccessful efforts had best first, got the deer. The personage of Mrs. Williams, the widow of the neighborhood where this deer was killed and our hunters have been having some rare sport this fall.

Thus announces the Dooly County Vindictor: On Tuesday evening last, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Adkins, the bride's parents, near Vienna, Mr. Levy Gunter was married to Miss Lou, and

Mr. Thomas Truluck to Miss Sarah Adkins. The gondian knot was tied by G. I. Lasseter. A splendid supper was set, we hear, and an immense crowd, estimated up in the hundreds, of relatives and friends, enjoyed the festivities of the occasion.

GEORGIANS IN NASHVILLE.

A Blue Law Which Prohibits the Birth of Connecticut.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 20.—Perhaps you don't know that old Connecticut, with her blue laws, has been thoroughly eclipsed by Tennessee, and that Nashville is the bright and shining light that has put that nutmeg factory completely in the shade. Talk of Sunday laws and Sabbath restrictions: this is my Nashvillian reform last daylight in the darkened corners of the great cities of the world. A blue Sunday, indeed, was that which began this week of time, and many there were on that day who, though using scriptural language, forsooth, expressed it. It was not that there was no spirit at command. The prohibition was universal in its character and the extent of its action, and the workers in the mines, the drinkers who do not drink, the drivers who do not drive, and even a postage stamp could be bought, thus hindering the transportation of messages of affection from fond husbands to living wives, and from parents who made poor humanity smile at first, then sulken and moody, and ultimately reckless, and don't care-a-cannibalistically since Monday was coming in when their school of freedom, liberty and law was driving them to the right.

Last Monday morning about one o'clock a mass of combustible material was found, all duly saturated and oil-fried for speedy ignition between the stores of Dunn and Kaiser, in Brunswick.

The Brunswick Herald is the name of a new paper published in the ambitious port town of that name. It presents a creditable appearance, and will add to the importance of Brunswick.

Rev. Shylock, an African minister, preached quite a pertinent sermon to his race last Wednesday night, at the Thankful Baptist church, in Hancock county. Among other things, the Ishmaelites report him as saying that the parents of the present generation were preyed over during their infancy.

That they might be free, and the nation rolled in blood to break their bonds, and how many of them

were violating the laws of our country and entering the chasm, a broad ten times more galling than slavery.

He said he saw many young men leaning against the houses on the public streets, just like they were made to prop up houses.

"Get away," said he, "the houses will stand without your help. Go home and study, seek an education and learn refinement, and then you would be respected."

Mr. E. F. Pound, of Hancock, killed 8 shots last Saturday morning, all one litter of pigs, which were just eleven months and twenty-eight days old, and netted him 2,636 pounds. Their respective weights were 182, 205, 215, 222, 246, 254, 264, and 304.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson, for the past year a citizen of Cockran, was tried for insanity last week, was judged a lunatic and an order was obtained from Ordinary McGriff for his confinement in the asylum.

He is a licensed Methodist preacher and is insane on the subject of religion, believing that he is an inspired prophet of God. He is perfectly harmless and talks with good sense at times.

Sumter Republican: Saturday night the house of Morgan Wall, a man in a middle class, on Chestnut T. Alton, pines three or four miles from town, was consumed by fire, while the negro and his wife were cleaning hogs at Captain Allen's. The house was of four rooms, containing about one hundred bushels of grain, two barrels of flour, one barrel of syrup, several or eight hundred pounds meat and all necessary household articles, none of which were saved.

The loss was estimated at four or five hundred dollars, besides the fire. No insurance.

Dawson Journal: We went to town on Saturday morning the entire saw mill and shingles and lath mill of Mr. J. E. Holland, situated in the southern portion of this county was burned.

The writer is sorry to say that the mill, which had made such progress that it was impossible to extinguish it. The origin is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from some brush that had been burned near the mill on the previous night.

The loss falls heavily on Mr. Holland, as this is the second time his mill has been burned this year.

The Sumter Republican notices a marvelous piece of work, executed by Berrien Rouse, a fourteen year old boy, son of Mr. C. A. Rouse, of Sumter county. It is a four-room house, made from the peat of corn-stalks, pinned together by the outside of the corn-stalk. It is about eighteen inches long, nine wide and a foot and a half high. Having a hall through it, with a chair in the hall, four windows, a chimney at each end of the house, shingled and fitted up in style. The entire work was done with a pocketknife, each piece being as smooth as planed, and made thin to represent plank. The house represents an old fashioned country residence, and is a splendid piece of workmanship for a boy. It is composed of several hundred pieces, all put together in such a manner that denotes a mechanical genius in the workman, that, if fully developed, may make him a useful and prosperous man.

Barnesville Gazette: From various farmers we learn that a man in a middle class, on Chestnut T. Alton, pines three or four miles from town, was killed this season than will be required to meet the demands of the planters. Already farmers have been canvassing the market here for the purpose of disposing of their excess. Mr. W. H. Bush, one of the best men in the state, who has a large farm in this section, thinks that there will be a much larger amount of pork killed this season than usual. He says that the farmers have a better grade of hogs out than former. One of the best signs of the times of this line, is the offering of sows and pigs for sale. He states that quite a number are now being offered. From others we learn the same facts. They were offered for sale at a price of \$100 per head of this class. Mr. G. E. Moore was in town during the first of the week offering both pork and pigs for sale. He says he killed four hogs that aggregated 146 pounds each. They were only twenty-one months old. He measured the lard from them and found they yielded 36 gallons.

Governor McDaniel offers one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of Mr. Charles Martin, who a few days since shot and killed Mr. Charles C. Jones in Pike county.

The Irwin Appeal says: Our mother, who lives in Griffin, celebrated her seventy-fourth birthday last Thursday by coming to see us. Her visit however, was short only, as it were, coming to tell us good bye, preparatory to her departure for Texas, for which state we took passage yesterday. We sincerely wish her a safe and pleasant journey.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas Lewis to Miss Georgia Tate took place at the residence of the bride's father, Judge A. C. Tate, in Hawkinsville, on Wednesday evening, the 12th instant, in the presence of a large number of friends of both parties. Rev. Coates, of Hawkinsville, was the officiating minister. An elegant supper was served, and we leave it was a most enjoyable occasion.

Dooly vindicator: One day last week Dr. C. T. Stovall took a ride out in the country through the sixth and seventh districts of eight or twelve miles, and not a particle of water did he cross on the route. He said that the people in some parts of these two districts were really in distress on account of no water. Some families were actually making saws from logs to be convenient to water. Sheep are dying in that section for want of water.

Albany News: On Sunday night the corn crib on Baizerow's Tallahasse place in west Dougherty, containing about 200 bushels of corn and 3,000 pounds of fodder, was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Baizerow, who was the planter and owner, believed that the building was set on fire, and at once suspected Andrew Green and Ike Morton,

both colored, as the incendiaries. Green lived on the place, and Morton, the locator, a Negro, was resting at Green's house before day. Monday morning and carried them before Justice Dozier at Ducker station, charging them with incendiarism.

He failed to prove the charge, however, whereupon he was sent north to Macon to bring in against them changing them with stealing cotton.

Upon this latter charge Judge Dozier bound them over, and Mr. Neins informed the News and Tribune that he would not let the colored men stand trial on the cotton.

The personage of Mrs. Williams, the widow of the neighborhood where this deer was killed and our hunters have been having some rare sport this fall.

Thus announces the Dooly County Vindictor: On Tuesday evening last, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Adkins, the bride's parents, near Vienna, Mr. Levy Gunter was married to Miss Lou, and

GEORGIA BY WIRE.

THE NEWS OF THE STATE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

A Tragedy Averted—A Prosperous Pork Raiser—Row in a Billiard Room—Fire in Bainbridge—The Elberton Festival—Good Prices Paid for Land—Other Items of News.

HARTWELL, December 20.—T. T. Hodges, a young lawyer of much promise, died here last evening. His death was not received with much surprise as he had been in bad health for some time and more than all hope his recovery had been despaired of.

VALDOSTA, Georgia.

HELD FOR MURDER.

VALDOSTA, December 20.—Kate Thompson, the woman shot by T. R. Smith, an ex-marshals, died last night. An inquest was held to-day, and a verdict rendered charging Smith with murder in the first degree. The murderer has not been arrested.

CONYERS, Georgia.

MARRIED.

CONYERS, December 20.—Mr. Hill Moon and Miss Luisa Almand were married yesterday evening at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. P. Almand. Rev. D. E. Butler officiated.

NEWTON, Georgia.

MARRIED.

NEWTON, Ga., December 20.—Mr. S. J. May, an old citizen of this city, died yesterday.

ATHENS, Georgia.

LIVING.

ATHENS, Ga., December 20.—Mr. H. P. Almand, Rev. D. E. Butler officiating.

ATLANTA, Georgia.

MARRIED.

ATLANTA, Georgia.

DECEASED.

ATLANTA, Georgia.

MARRIED.

THE RAILROADS.

THE HEADLIGHTS RUNNING INTO ATLANTA.

The Rights of Railroads to Use the Streets of Augusta-Brunswick Shipping to Europe-The Kentucky Commission-The Northeastern-The Louisville and Nashville.

THE sale of the Peninsula railroad for tax has again been postponed.

The Louisville and Nashville company has received 17,000 tons of steel rails recently bought at a Pittsburgh mill.

TWENTY new engines, now building, will be put on the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific lines early next month.

Mr. F. DE Funiak, formerly general manager of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and of the Pensacola and Atlantic road, has returned from a trip to Europe, and has accepted the presidency of the New Orleans elevated railroad.

The Piedmont Air-Line, Virginia Midland and Richmond and Danville railroads are now superbly equipped with new Pullman buffet, sleeping cars, and now he who runs on this line cannot only rest as he lies through the land, but he can also have served as a passenger on the train. The menu is very tempting, and the luxury will be a great accommodation to the traveling public.

The Rights of the Streets.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 29.—Their probably will be a lively fight before the city council in reference to the petition of the Augusta and Knoxville and Fort Royal railroads to connect their tracks at street railroad claims the exclusive right under the charter to use the streets and the streets of the city. This claim the Augusta and Knoxville and Fort Royal deny.

A Little Late, But Now.

A well posted railroad man informed a Constitution reporter yesterday that at the meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship association held in this city October 24th, the proposition to reduce rates from the east to Atlanta one dollar came before the committee on rates, and was voted down by the executive committee held in Atlanta December 6th, an effort was made by General Manager Fink, of the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air Line, to have Atlanta rates reduced. It's said that General Manager Fink has always favored this reduction.

Brunswick Shipping to Europe.

Mr. Griffin, the general passenger agent of the E. T. Va. and Ga. railroad, received a day or two ago a telegram from from Brunswick, which stated it intended to ship steamship to ready to sail from Liverpool to Brunswick. It is to be shipped to the effect that a cargo will be ready upon the arrival of the vessel at the wharf of the E. T. Va. and Ga. railroad. Yesterday Mr. Griffin received a telegram from his office, advising the letter informed him that the shipping company of the steamer was about ten thousand barrels, and that if he would state how many bales he would be prepared to send the balance of the cargo would be made up in smaller quantities at Brunswick. The prospect for direct trade between Brunswick and Europe is very promising, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia will be an important factor in bringing about such a result.

The Kentucky Commission.

FRANKFORT, KY., December 18.—The court of appeals to day affirmed the decision of the Franklin circuit court in the case of the commonwealth of Kentucky against the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad, the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad and the Louisville and Nashville railroad. In the year 1882 these three corporations refused to pay to the state the amount of taxes due on their property, which was assessed against them by the state board of equalization created by the last legislature for the purpose of assessing railroads. The companies contended that the act creating the commission was unconstitutional, and they had no right to appeal from the decision of the commission. It was also argued that the amount assessed against them as the value of their property was too high. They insisted that the court of appeals for taxation as provided for their assessment and taxation did not give them a right of notice, a right of hearing, a right of offering testimony to show the true value of their property, and a right to appeal from an unjust or illegal taxation. Their further contention was that the commission did not provide as a matter of constitutional right the safeguards against arbitrary taxation, which is guaranteed to other taxpayers, and which they were entitled to as a protection against arbitrary and unjust assessments. They therefore contended that the act was unconstitutional, and that they were not bound by the action of the lower court judgment. The lower court judgment was affirmed by the lower court of appeals, and the companies were compelled to pay taxes, interest and costs, and the court of appeals now affirms that decision. The amount due the state is as follows: From the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific \$1,620,000; from the Louisville and Nashville \$1,000,000; from the Louisville and Nashville \$72,738,00 subject to a credit of \$57,22,37, and from the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad, \$13,261,22, subject to a credit of \$6,728,22.

The Northerners.

From the Athens Banner-Newsman. If the people of Athens lacked any additional assurance of the good feeling of the Richmond and Danville syndicate for our city, it was given them in the appointment of our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. Pope Barrow, as president of the Northerners railway. It shows that the present owners of this line intend to manage and run the road in the interest of the people who built it, and to do all in their power to see that the road will be turned over to the management of the northerner. The appointment of Mr. Barrow as president gives great satisfaction to the people of Athens, a better could not be found. He is efficient, energetic and enterprising, and his very name will carry with it weight and confidence. While he will be of inestimable value to the road, at the same time he is thoroughly identified with them, and will take care to the interest of our city. Mr. Barrow will be no "figure-head" in this management. To him will be turned over the control of this road and with such an able hand at the helm, we may look forward with pleasure to the success of the road. We hope that his reign will ever point to the administration of President Barrow as the dawn of a new prosperity for both this road and our little city. While he looks with a certain eye to the interests of the company, he will, at the same time, see that Athens has every encouragement and protection. Our business men would indeed be greatly gratified toward the company that owns the Northerners, and I am sure that after this double assurance of good feeling for Athens. Bear in mind that this road was the first to give Athens Atlanta rates on western freights, and that it is the only road that carries the road to the people who built it, augmented by the influence and money of a strong corporation. The outlook for the Northerners was never so bright as to day, and the future of Athens is linked with it. We are anxious and anxious that the road will be extended to Rabun Gap by the time the contract with the city stipulates, and on to Knoxville as soon as the commissioners can be satisfied that insures the Athens, Madison and Estanton line, and our city cause for self-congratulation, but she must not forget that to the magnanimous course of the present owners of the Northerners is she indebted for her present and future success. Let us all congratulate towards the coming of President Barrow. He will do his duty by both the road and the people. We hope that his reign will be as pleasant to himself as it will be successful and popular with all parties interested in the prosperity of the Northerners and the city of Athens.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

In Seascapes. Prof. ADOLPH OTT, New York, says: "I used it for seasickness, during an ocean passage. In most of the cases, the violent symptoms which characterize that disease yielded, and gave way to a healthful action of the functions impaired."

Edward A. Freeman says that in Sir Roger de Coverley's day the moustache had its true name of whiskers.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

There is nothing that will take a man's appetite away like a bill of fare printed exclusively in French.

When opiates fail, then try SAMARITAN NERVEINE. It's a certain cure for all nervous ailments.

The Independent remarks, with its usual truthfulness and vivacity, that the for putting us as a gain.

Young Men, Middle Aged Men and All Men who suffer from Indigestion will find Allen's Brain Food the most comfortable invalidism introduced; once tried by it there is no relapse. Try it it never fails. \$1.6 for \$5—At druggists or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First Ave., New York City.

Delicate and Feeble Ladies:

Those languid, t. some sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant draft is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the blood from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

Feats Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physician or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN

\$3,000 Lost—"A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000, done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness, and dyspepsia."

R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcohol beverage or liquor, and could not be sold for use except to persons desirous of obtaining a medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM, U. S. Com., Inter'l Rev.

So BLOOMINGTON, O., May 1, '75. Mrs.—I have been suffering ten years and I tried your Hop Bitters and it done me more good than all the doctors.

MISS S. E. BOONE

Baby Saved:

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

KENNESAW ROUTE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

The following Time Card in effect Sunday, October 28, 1883:

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Atlanta..... 7:00 a.m.
Arrive Marietta..... 8:20 a.m.
" Cartersville..... 9:00 a.m.
" Kingston..... 9:52 a.m.
" Dalton..... 11:28 a.m.
" Chatanooga..... 1:00 p.m.
" NO. 1 FAST EXPRESS..... Daily

Leave Atlanta..... 2:35 p.m.
Arrive Marietta..... 3:27 p.m.
" Cartersville..... 4:29 p.m.
" Dalton..... 6:22 p.m.
" Chattanooga..... 8:44 p.m.
NO. 11 LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Atlanta..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive Marietta..... 4:50 p.m.
" Cartersville..... 5:08 p.m.
" Dalton..... 5:33 p.m.
" Chattanooga..... 7:20 p.m.

MARIETTA EXPRESS—NORTH, Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta..... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive Marietta..... 5:20 p.m.
" Cartersville..... 5:45 p.m.
" Dalton..... 6:00 p.m.
" Chattanooga..... 7:00 p.m.

NO. 2 FAST EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga..... 8:00 a.m.
Arrive Dalton..... 9:44 a.m.
" Cartersville..... 11:16 a.m.
" Dalton..... 12:46 p.m.
" Chattanooga..... 2:16 a.m.

Arrive Dalton..... 8:44 p.m.
Leave Chattanooga..... 8:55 a.m.

ROMANCE EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta..... 3:50 p.m.
Arrive Marietta..... 4:45 p.m.
" Cartersville..... 5:08 p.m.
" Dalton..... 5:33 p.m.
" Chattanooga..... 7:20 p.m.

MARIETTA EXPRESS—NORTH, Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta..... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive Marietta..... 5:20 p.m.
" Cartersville..... 5:45 p.m.
" Dalton..... 6:00 p.m.
" Chattanooga..... 7:00 p.m.

NO. 2 SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga..... 8:00 a.m.
Arrive Dalton..... 9:44 a.m.
" Cartersville..... 11:16 a.m.
" Dalton..... 12:46 p.m.
" Chattanooga..... 2:16 a.m.

Arrive Dalton..... 8:44 p.m.
Leave Chattanooga..... 8:55 a.m.

NO. 12 LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Chattanooga..... 10:35 p.m.
Arrive Dalton..... 12:13 a.m.
" Cartersville..... 2:08 a.m.
" Dalton..... 3:10 a.m.
" Chattanooga..... 4:00 a.m.

ROMANCE EXPRESS—SOUTH—Daily Except Sunday

Leave Dalton..... 9:15 a.m.
Arrive Chattanooga..... 9:45 a.m.
" Kennesaw (Big Shanty)..... 10:31 a.m.
" Dalton..... 10:49 a.m.
" Chattanooga..... 11:45 a.m.

ARRIVE ATLANTA..... 8:00 a.m.

NO. 12 LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Chattanooga..... 10:35 p.m.
Arrive Dalton..... 12:13 a.m.
" Cartersville..... 2:08 a.m.
" Dalton..... 3:10 a.m.
" Chattanooga..... 4:00 a.m.

ARRIVE ATLANTA..... 8:00 a.m.

NO. 12 LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Chattanooga..... 10:35 p.m.
Arrive Dalton..... 12:13 a.m.
" Cartersville..... 2:08 a.m.
" Dalton..... 3:10 a.m.
" Chattanooga..... 4:00 a.m.

ARRIVE ATLANTA..... 8:00 a.m.

NO. 12 LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Chattanooga..... 10:35 p.m.
Arrive Dalton..... 12:13 a.m.
" Cartersville..... 2:08 a.m.
" Dalton..... 3:10 a.m.
" Chattanooga..... 4:00 a.m.

ARRIVE ATLANTA..... 8:00 a.m.

NO. 12 LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Chattanooga..... 10:35 p.m.
Arrive Dalton..... 12:13 a.m.
" Cartersville..... 2:08 a.m.
" Dalton..... 3:10 a.m.
" Chattanooga..... 4:00 a.m.

ARRIVE ATLANTA..... 8:00 a.m.

NO. 12 LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Chattanooga..... 10:35 p.m.
Arrive Dalton..... 12:13 a.m.
" Cartersville..... 2:08 a.m.
" Dalton..... 3:10 a.m.
" Chattanooga..... 4:00 a.m.

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THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA FRIDAY DECEMBER 21, 1883:

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$1.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains ending off Atlanta, and news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 21, 1883.

INDICATIONS for South Atlantic states to-day: fair weather, with slightly warmer southerly winds and falling barometer in northern portions and colder, northerly winds and higher barometer in southern portion.

SENATOR BROWN has introduced in the senate a bill permitting the distillation of fruit by producers, and turning the levying of a revenue thereon over to the states.

CAPTAIN GORDON, the aged lover who eloped from New York with a fourteen-year-old school girl, has been convicted of abduction in a New Jersey court. He now declares that he will become a woman-hater for the balance of his days.

After a campaign unexampled for violence and culminating in a murderous riot in New Orleans, the democratic convention, which has just adjourned at Baton Rouge, passed off without a sensational incident. Governor McEnery was renominated.

SAN FRANCISCO complains of the marked falling off in northern trade since the opening of the Northern Pacific road, a few months ago, placing the decrease at seventy-five per cent. Tacoma is the coming city of the Pacific coast, having advantages of distance and harbor which will attract transcontinental trade.

The people of France have been thrown into an ecstasy of excitement over the antics of a couple of notorious women. Sarah Bernhardt imagining herself slandered by Marie Colombier, went to the latter's rooms armed with a whip. Full grown French gentlemen stood around and grew livid with rage as the women settled their differences.

The report of the general superintendent of the railway mail service for the year ending June 30, 1883, has been sent out. It relates that the whole number of pieces of mail handled in 1883 was 3,981,516,280, and for 1882, 3,433,390, being an increase over the previous year of 548,125,800 pieces. The increase of postal clerks in 1883 was 3,855. There were 114 casualties from railroad accidents—one clerk killed, 35 seriously injured; balance slightly injured. The report is replete with information and interest to those interested in railway postal matters and concludes as follows: "I desire to express to each superintendent and postal clerk my personal obligations for the very courteous manner in which he has discharged his duties, and I venture the statement that no more faithful or competent men of equal number can be found in the world in public service, or that of corporations, firms or individuals."

THE SENATE NEARLY BALANCED.

The senate consists of 38 republicans, 36 democrats, and the two Virginia nondescripts. This would give the republicans a fair working majority if all their men were at home, and if the two Virginians could be relied on at all times and in all sorts of weather. Unfortunately for them Don Cameron is in Europe a sick man, and the Virginia repudiators are very sore over the defeat of Mr. Gorham. The subsequent comment of the better part of the republican press has not pacified either Mahone or Riddieberger, and if they simply absent themselves unpaired, the republicans will have on the floor only as many senators as the democrats can muster. One sick man on their side would then turn the scale.

This state of affairs will exist in the Senate up to March 4, 1885, when the terms of fourteen democrats and eleven republicans will expire. Of this number the seats now filled by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, Mr. Slater, of Oregon, and Mr. Farley, of California, may be set down as doubtful. The eleven other seats on the democratic side will be filled by democrats. But in order to control the Senate in 1885 the democrats must carry these three doubtful seats, and win three more from the list now filled by republicans. This list embraces seats in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, Vermont and Wisconsin. If the democratic candidate for president carries the country next year, we have a fighting chance in Connecticut, Nevada, New York and Colorado to win senators. We may carry Illinois and Wisconsin or Pennsylvania. Looking at the matter dispassionately however it must be admitted that the chances are in favor of a closely-balanced Senate, with the preponderance on the republican side as at present. The revolution in the upper house is in other words probably postponed until March 4, 1887.

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The seventh and eighth annual reports (combined) of the Georgia railroad commission were submitted to the governor on the 15th of October and have been en volument in a neat pamphlet issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. The reports are of special interest to the people of Georgia, for they embody results that will, one day or another, come to be referred to as guides and precedents by the people of every state in the union.

The reports contain, among other matters of importance, the statements of the commission in regard to circular 39, concerning which there was considerable discussion. Acting upon the complaint of the Savannah cotton exchange, the effect that the losses occasioned by the exposure of the cotton crop of Georgia to bad weather and careless handling at the railroad stations amounts to half a million of dollars annually, the commission issued circular 39, ordering that "each railroad company in this state at each and every freight station shall provide ample and suit-

able depot or shed room for the reception and protection from theft or damage by weather of all cotton or other articles of merchandise that may be offered for immediate shipment over their respective roads." The circular goes on to advise that cheaply constructed sheds be put up at freight stations where there is no shelter, and the railroads are informed that they are not required to warehouse articles of merchandise unless the articles offered are in good shipping condition, plainly marked and accompanied with orders for immediate shipment.

While it was plain that this circular was intended to protect the roads against the handling of carelessly prepared merchandise, as well as to protect shippers against damage by carelessness on the part of the railroads, considerable discussion ensued. It was claimed that the commission had transcended its powers. The commissioners, in view of this charge, take occasion to state their own views. Citing the duties and responsibilities which the law imposes on common carriers, and from which the railroads are by no means exempt, the commissioners show wherein the law gives them the authority exercised in circular 39. It is noted that the preventive remedies to be provided by the commission are not confined to unjust discrimination in rates alone. The law makes it the duty of the board to "make such just and reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary for preventing unjust discriminations in the transportation of freight and passengers on the railroads of this state." The commissioners say:

Fixing rates of freight to be "reasonable" by railroads, proper compensation for the labor bestowed and the expense incurred in the handling and caring for the goods before they are actually paid for, is to be fully considered, and to account and allow. Any rate which excludes this allowance does injustice to the carrier.

It follows, then, that just and reasonable rates of freight include compensation to the company for the time spent in getting the goods from the moment it is received until it is delivered at the place of its destination. The company is compensated for the services of the carrier, and assumed the position of pilot. Mike Gray was elected captain. After some time the explorer reached the mountains of Arizona, and here their hardships began in earnest.

After fifteen days tramping they found to their astonishment that they had been traveling in a circle. The pilot, Jones, was appealed to, and that individual at once admitted that he had lost his way, and had no idea of the situation.

The diamond hunters worried along another week or so, and then Jones was dismounted and forced to leave the camp. The party soon broke up. Two died from exposure, one became deranged, several others remained in the territories for some time, and the remainder made their way back to San Francisco. The true inwardness of the affair was soon exposed. Harpending had "salted" his alleged diamond fields in Wyoming, and in order to gain time in which to dispose of stock, he caused the Arizona expedition to start off on a wild goose chase. While these poor fellows were looking about in the wilderness, Harpending sold stock in his bogus diamond bonanza and skipped before the exposure came.

The editor of the Chicago News says that when a southern democrat approaches a polling place, he wants to kill somebody. Will the esteemed editor come down and accompany us to some of the Atlanta polling places? The holidays promise to be gloomy unless we have some material to work on.

For the first time in their wretched lives the vulgarians of New York society who sport crests and coats of arms are discovering that warm wealth can come in the course of a cold winter.

The democrats of Pennsylvania are organizing Randal clubs. This shows that the time has arrived when all candidates should be up and doing.

WASHINGTON contains 65,000 colored people, a larger number than can be found in any other city in the United States. They enjoy every right that the law has given them, many have accumulated wealth, and they own handsome residences and have numerous churches. But the color line is rigidly drawn in social matters. Even among the colored people there are three distinct classes, separated by insurmountable barriers. The so-called upper crust consists of men of wealth, learning and high political position. These people associate only with each other, and are waited on by colored servants who are made to keep their places. The second class is composed of government clerks and people in comfortable circumstances, and the third class consists of laborers and poor people generally. In the first of these circles the leaders are such families as the Bruces, Gregories, Langstons, Wombleys and others. These people are wealthy and well educated, and they live in excellent style. Still they are an isolated set, as they are not good enough for white society and too good for that of their own race. The students of the race problem will find much to interest him in Washington.

MR. E. V. SMALLY, in an article in the current Atlantic, says the next campaign will not be fought on the lines of sectionalism. We are glad to hear this, but does Mr. Smalley propose to smash Deacon Smith and Murat Halscheid with his own hands?

EDITOR DANA has revised his slogan. He now says that the republican party ought to go. This shows how simple and expressive the truth is.

A NEW YORK Journal has made, in place of the usual Christmas tree, a big Santa Claus; six feet high, entirely of ivy and holly. Bits of cotton represent snow on his coat and a bag covered with green leaves and fastened to his back will contain the presents. A drawing room will be decorated by a rope of ivy leaves, caught up at each picture with a cluster of ascension lilies. A nursery is to have the words, "Christmas comes but once a year, but when it does bring good cheer," in cedar over the fireplace, and a cedar Santa Claus fastened to the wall under the words. A sentimental young lady will have no decoration for her parlor but a cluster of mistletoe tied with a bow of crimson ribbon under cash and jet. A novel ornament is a cradle made of holly leaves closely lapping and lined with holly berries and sprigs of mistletoe. Everybody is buying Christmas trees and wreaths this year, from the dwellers in Fifth Avenue palaces down to the bootblacks and match girls.

It is to be hoped that Cox and young Belmont will compose their differences. In the mysterious order of events, one of them may be president, and this would be awkward for the other. Let Mr. Tilden, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Hewitt be called in as a board of honor.

IT is rumored that the khedive of Egypt is about to wed. If this is true, the marquis of Lorne will have another soft place.

SALT LAKE is one hundred miles long and fifty miles across at the widest part. The average depth is forty feet and soundings have nowhere gone beyond ninety feet. The bottom is hard, white sand with a gradually shelving shore, and the water is so clear that the bottom is easily seen where the depth is not over twenty feet. There is over twenty percent of salt in the water and one gallon of salt is obtained from five gallons of water. The density of the water is so great that to dive into it is impossible, and a strong man cannot swim in it over one hundred yards. To a person who does not swim the bathing is delightful, as the water bears him up and allows his body absolute rest as he floats. On coming out it is necessary to sponge the body with fresh water or the salt will form a coat of armor not pleasant to wear. There is no form of vegetable or ornamental life to be found in this lake which holds more salt and alkali than the Dead sea.

THE HARPS have a press a novel from the pen of Colonel Richard Malcom Johnston, entitled "Old Mark Langston." The scene is laid in Georgia, and the reading public will be treated to an artistic delineation of Georgia life.

HENRY FITZALAN HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, who is the premier duke and hereditary earl marshal

isified with the condition of affairs. Notwithstanding the rosy reports of Mr. Villard, the floating indebtedness of the two companies named, has increased in the past six months from \$8,000,000 to \$28,000,000, an increase which can only be accounted for upon the theory that the losses have resulted from a protracted attempt to sustain in the market the securities of the Northern Pacific system. Mr. Villard's railroad career dates from the time when, as the receiver of the Kansas Pacific, he succeeded in chiseling Jay Gould and other capitalists out of several hundred thousand dollars.

Organizing a wealthy following he turned his attention to the development of the railway and steamship systems of Oregon, capitalizing them at colossus figures. This man's audacity, and his immense private investments, such as his new palace, and several hundred thousand dollars of government bonds, registered in his wife's name, have inspired distrust, and the preferred stockholders of the Northern Pacific are now moving to replace him as president of that company. The indications are that Mr. Villard's career has re-

turned a serious check.

THE Philadelphia Press insists that Great Britain and the United States are sleeping under the same blanket. The paragraph in which this claim is put forward was probably contributed in honor of G. Washington Childs, who is furnishing board and lodging to an English lord.

CONGRESSMAN ABRAHAM HEWITT is entertaining an English lord in Washington. In the eyes of a New York man there is nothing in this world bigger than an English lord.

THE Mississippian Press insists that Great Britain and the United States are sleeping under the same blanket. The paragraph in which this claim is put forward was probably contributed in honor of G. Washington Childs, who is furnishing board and lodging to an English lord.

THE administration feels that it has been over taken by a cold wave.

In the Hawaiian kingdom there are about 2,000 lepers, of whom probably half are under restraint.

The afflicted are nearly all native, and the few whites, probably fifty or sixty, who are victims of the disease are also under restraint. When a leper is reported, the police at once put him in a detention hospital. When it is discovered that he is really a leper the authorities send him to the island of Molokai, there to remain until he dies. On this island there are probably a thousand lepers. The scenes at parting when the unfortunate sufferers are separated from their families to be sent to their place of exile are described as being sad in the extreme. Of course, under the circumstances, there is no help for it. There is no such thing as curing leprosy, and when the disease breaks up a family, the separation may be regarded as eternal.

THE first assistant president is training the post-masters the way he wants them to go. W. B. Chandler should be sent down to counteract the Blaine movement among the Georgia republicans.

A RUNKO steer in New York who railed a "grand old party." This will never do. The republicans have a patent right on that—the "grand old party" and the "party of moral ideas" belong exclusively to them. The democratic party should be called what it really is—the party of the people.

From the Butler Herald.

We predict that Colonel Hardeman will win for himself a name and fame superior to that which he has already attained. This is a bold prediction, but we believe the career of Colonel Hardeman in the western country is destined for something greater than anything he has heretofore achieved in his political career, and more than justify the prediction just made.

THE Constitution in Georgia.

From the McPherson Journal.

This great day is now so well known and so universally read that commendation is unnecessary. Its position in the front rank of southern journalism is well established and acknowledged, and every edition adds to its growth and popularity. Those who cannot conveniently take the daily may get the cream of weekly news by subscribing for the weekly.

THE chief issue in the next state election in Kansas will again be prohibition. The democrats will favor a repeal of the amendment and the republicans will endorse the law.

THE editor of the Chicago News says that when a southern democrat approaches a polling place, he wants to kill somebody. Will the esteemed editor come down and accompany us to some of the Atlanta polling places? The holidays promise to be gloomy unless we have some material to work on.

CHAIRMAN SADIN hopes the next republican candidate for the presidency will be elected by the unanimous vote of the whole country. This is a very patriotic idea, but it will hardly work. There is bound to be grumbling in a few places.

ALTHOUGH Gorham has been swinging the bloody shirt and painting the town red these many years he was beaten for secretary of state. Will the good people of Georgia be satisfied with a man who did his fighting when he was a soldier and a man who did his fighting when he was a boy?

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THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA. FRIDAY DECEMBER 21, 1883.

BANK
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
CASH CAPITAL \$100,000.00
CAPITAL FUND 50,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS (with unincorporated property worth over a million dollars) **Individually**

JOHN H. JAMES, Banker BUYS AND Sells Bonds and Stocks, and pays interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on money.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER & DEALER IN STOCKS & BONDS
Office 46 and 48 East Alabama Street.

All occupy rooms 7 and 8 in Gate City National Bank building (Pryor Street entrance) soon as completed.

GEORGIA COTTON, PRODUCE
—AND—

STOCK EXCHANGE,
PAINE, ROWLAND & CO., Managers.

Brokers in Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Coffee. Futures also Stocks of all kinds, and Petroleum bought and sold on margin.

NO. 9 NORTH BROAD ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Refer to Gate City National Bank.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 20, 1883.

STATE CITY BONDS
High Assd. Bd. Assd.

Ga. 8c.....105 106 Atlanta 7s.....110 112

7s, 1886.....105 106 Atlanta 6s.....100 102

Ga. 7s, gold.....110 112 Augustas 7s.....108 109

Ga. 7s, 1886.....105 106 108

S. C. (Brown).....102 104 Macon 6s.....105 106

Brownsville 8s.....80 82 Brown, new.....102 108

Atlanta 8s.....111 116 Columbus 8s.....82 85

RAILROAD STOCKS
Ga. 7s.....105 106 Atlanta 7s.....110 112

7s, gold.....106 108 inc. 8s.....55 58

Gent. R. 7s.....110 112 Atlanta & G. 10s.....108

C. & G. 10s.....108 110 inc. 8s.....55 58

South. Char. 10s.....104 106 E. V. & G. 10s.....28 30

RAILROAD STOCKS
Ga. 7s.....147 149 Central.....87 89

A. & G. Char. 6s.....65 68 Aug. 10s.....110 112

W. & W. P. & 9s.....100 102

South. Char. 10s.....20 26 G. & A. 20

By Telegrams.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Stocks were strong and higher in the dealings to-day. Union Pacific was the feature, advancing 1½ percent. This stock moved upon the belief that the directors, at their meeting to-day, would ratify the triple alliance agreement. The directors subsequently did this. The early rise in Union Pacific was due to some buying in the general list. Jersey Central sold up 1½ percent, Northwest 7s, St. Paul 7s, Louisville and Nashville and Lake Shore 3s, Missouri Pacific ¾ New York Central ¾, Northern Pacific ½ Northern Pacific preferred 1½, Oregon Transcontinental 1½. Lackawanna presented favorable on the report of the company's percentage in the trunk line will be cut down on account of the admission of West Shore. Speculation was quiet and steady.

After 2 p. m. a sharp selling movement set in and the general list was weak and lower. It was rumored that Northwest, Wabash and Quincy had made application to join the new alliance. This started the shorts to cover and prices rose ½ to 2½ percent, the latter for Union Pacific. The market closed firm. Compared with last night's closing prices are ½ to 1 percent higher. Lackawanna, Denver, Kansas and Texas, Jersey Central, Oregon and Transcontinental, Reading and Western Union were ½ percent lower. Sales 375,000 shares.

Bonds—Exchange \$4,513, Money 282½, Standard balance: Gold 116,790,000, currency 6,838,000. Governments strong: 4½ 114%, 4 121%; 4 103½% dist. State Bonds steady.

A. & G. Class A to 5% Manhattan 4s.....43 43 do Class B small 8s.....83 83

do. 8s, preferred 83 83

Georgia 6s.....102 103 Michigan & Central 90

Georgia 7s mortg. 108 N. C. & St. Louis 54

Georgia do gold.....114 114

Georgia 7s, 1886 10s, O. Pac. 1st mort. 105

North Carolina new 116 N. Y. Elevated 105

N. O. Pac. 1st mort. 105 Norfolk & W. P. 10s.....105

do. 10s, preferred 104 104

do

A DASH WITH A POUCH.

WHAT TWO LETTER CARRIERS DID YESTERDAY.

A MYSTERIOUS PROCEEDING THAT A CONSTITUTION MAN SAW, AND THAT TURNED OUT TO BE A PART OF A BIG IMPROVEMENT IN THE MAIL SERVICE--A TALK WITH INSPECTOR CAMP.

Yesterday afternoon at about a quarter past one, two uniformed letter-carriers were seen standing at Forsyth street crossing taking things very quietly. They were noticed to consult their watches ever and anon and to glance up the State road track as if waiting for a train to come in sight.

At half-past one the engine of the midday passenger train, drawing nine or ten coaches, dashed in sight and came thundering down on the crossing. The carriers took their stand beside the track and as the train dashed by a man in the mail car threw out a large pouch.

Almost before it touched the ground the carriers were upon it.

One seized it at one end and the other caught it by the other and in a full run they dashed up Forsyth street by the capitol, across Marietta, around the custodhouse and into the postoffice by the rear door.

A CONSTITUTION man, who saw the mysterious proceeding, dashed after the carriers and got to the rear door in time to see the postoffice folks pounce upon the sack like a hungry duck lights on a lamp-junking, and in less than twinkling it was opened and in seven minutes the State road letter mail was up in the boxes. The work was astonishing. The train had barely come to a halt in the Union passenger depot before the letters were in the office and before the passengers could possibly have disembarked the letters were ready for delivery to the box renters.

Inspector Camp, now acting postmaster looked on with a pleased expression of countenance. To THE CONSTITUTION man who ventured a query he said:

"This is a little improvement in the service that we have inaugurated for the benefit of those whose correspondents have the goodness to address their letters properly and don't let them in the street and number."

"How is that?"

"We now send a man every day to Calhoun on the State road and another to Lula on the Air-Line. They meet the southward bound trains on their respective roads and come back on the mail cars. As soon as they get aboard they begin assorting the Atlanta mail for the carriers and sections. By the time the train nears Atlanta the mail for the boxes is ready for them and the letters for each of the fifteen carriers are also ready. As the State road train passes the Forsyth street crossing that package is thrown off and brought to the office. As soon as the Air-Line train comes into the depot a man from the office joins the men who comes in with that train and the two men then bring the pouch on. The carriers then take their letters and assort them for delivery in their order, while the box letters which are ready are at once put into their places. In the meantime the paper mail is brought up in the wagons from the two trains, and at two o'clock the carriers start out. Heretofore they have been leaving the office at half past three. You may count it as an absolute saving of an hour and fifteen minutes of time to the business men."

"That is quite an item."

"It is, indeed, when you remember that the depots close at four, and that under the new arrangement goods will be shipped on the day the orders are received, by the trains referred to. A prominent business man said to me to-day when he learned of the new arrangement, that it meant a saving of just twenty-four hours to him."

"Why are the State road and the Air Line selected for this improvement in the service?"

"They bring the most important mails and arrive at about the same hour in the day. I hope, however, soon to see the route agents distributing the carrier and box letters on all the other roads. Such is the expectation now."

"Can these men distribute the mail properly?"

"They can distribute the mail that is properly addressed, or that is known to them, but they cannot distribute the mail that is not properly or fully addressed. Heretofore the carriers have had to hold a love feast every day gathering up and sorting out letters that are not directed with the street and numbers. It is imperative that the street and numbers be given now, to insure prompt delivery, as we don't intend to take up the important time of the carriers on them in future. Letters that are not fully addressed, except of course in cases where the parties are well known, will be kept over until night and will be searched out at the leisure of the carriers. We do not intend that these careless people shall hinder the prompt delivery of the mails of business houses. A business man who has fifty or sixty letters addressed to him should not have to wait for them while the carriers are searching out and dividing up the imperfectly addressed letters that are sent in by careless people."

"Mind you," said Mr. Camp, "it is not for our own convenience that we ask the people to properly address their own letters. This improvement in the service is for the benefit of those who properly address their letters, with street and number. They will reap the benefit, as they deserve."

This is a very important improvement, but is only one of the many changes for the better that the inspector has made in the handling of the mails in Atlanta. The business men of Atlanta will duly appreciate Mr. Camp's efforts in the direction of improvement."

VARNADOE'S PRELIMINARY TRIAL

The Young Man who Killed Ashby Whitehead to be Heard To-day.

Cal Varnadoe will be taken before Justice Butt at nine o'clock this morning upon a warrant charging him with murder.

The warrant was yesterday sworn out by Captain Bagby, and at the preliminary trial to day all of the facts attainable will be produced. The prisoners will put in the plea of self defense, and will use every exertion to establish the fact that he killed Whitehead in order to save his own life. The friends of Varnadoe feel confident that he will be released from custody by the justice. However, should they fail in that they feel certain that the evidence produced will be of such a character as will warrant his release upon bond.

Whitehead was laid to rest in Oakland yesterday. His friends assert that his death was a cold-blooded murder and are loud in their demands for vengeance. An officer was detailed yesterday to investigate the matter and it is asserted by those in authority that rather astounding developments were made. However the details of their investigation have not been made public. It is rumored, however, that they have secured witness who will swear that Whitehead was not taken to his home immediately after the cutting was done, but that Varnadoe and Martin conducted him to a stable where they probably contemplated leaving him, and that chased their minds and carried him to his home. Yesterday Coroner Hilburn stated to a CONSTITUTION reporter that only the statement of Whitehead, made previous to his death, prevented the arrest of Martin as an accomplice. In the investigation yesterday the officers ascertained that the man who sold Varnadoe the liquor on Tuesday night had disappeared from the city.

Yesterday Varnadoe's father visited the city prison. He was accompanied by Dr. James A. Gray, who made a careful examination of the prisoner. It is presumed that the examination was made for the purpose of establishing the fact that Varnadoe had suffered bodily

harm from Whitehead. The interest in the case has augmented and the developments will be watched with care.

WHAT THEY SWEAR.

The Banks County Kluklux Make All About That Blumus and Green Are Innocent.

Yesterday Commissioner Hoffman went to the jail and took the affidavits of the Banks county kluklux. There were five of the men who swore that they were guilty and two who swore that they were innocent. The following affidavit was made by Jasper Yarbrough, the ring leader, and is in substance the same as those sworn to by the other four who admit their guilt.

United States America, northern district of Georgia. Before me personally appeared Jasper Yarbrough, who being duly sworn says that he resides in Jackson county, Georgia, is well acquainted with Dilman Yarbrough, who is his next neighbor of dependent. That dependent was one of the body of men who whipped Warren Bryson and Aleck Brooks and who shot Berry Sanders on the night of the 1st of December, 1883, in the state of Georgia and states Georgia and dependent knows that neither the said Dilman Yarbrough nor E. H. Green, who have been indicted, tried and convicted at the sessions of the 1st of December, 1883, in the circuit court of the northern district of Georgia, for the offense of conspiracy with dependent and others in relation to the commission of said offenses, were present at the time and place of the commission of said offense or either of them and that he, the head of dependent's knowledge and belief neither the said Dilman Yarbrough nor E. H. Green entered into any conspiracy combination agreement to injure the State of Georgia or any other unlawful purpose, and that neither the said Dilman Yarbrough nor E. H. Green aided or abetted in any way in the commission of said offense or either of them and that the affidavit is satisfactory to himself withheld the facts herein stated from the knowledge of both said Dilman Yarbrough and E. H. Green until after the verdict of guilty and until the 17th day of December, 1883.

J. M. YARBROUGH.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day of December, 1883.

A. W. HOFFMAN,
United States Commissioner.

Jasper Yarbrough's name is signed in a scrawling hand that can hardly be read, in fact it could not be made out if it were not already known. James Yarbrough writes his name better. The man who has passed as State Lemons signed his name in round letters, "J.S. Lenderman." Bold Emory in a distinct but cramped hand wrote "Bold Emery." Streetman signed himself reasonably well as "J. L. O. Streetman."

E. H. Green and Dilman Yarbrough made affidavit that they are innocent. None of the men have to sign with a cross.

The Silver King.
The above play was produced at matinee at a large audience yesterday afternoon, and again to a good sized house last night. Mr. Bangs and his company should feel flattered at the reception.

"The Silver King" and its presentation met with an Atlantic yet the generous patronage extended finding no other work more particularly interesting. Mr. Bangs has made many friends in our city, and his presence here at any time will be cordially acknowledged.

The Little World.

Which was the leading attraction at the Cotton Exposition, will be on exhibition from Saturday, the 22d, until January 3d, at 84 Whitehall street. It is a great curiosity and will worth the admission charged, which is only 10 cents.

Some men are just blind enough not to see their duties, but they can see all their rights very clearly.

DANDRUFF.

IS REMOVED BY THE USE OF COCONINE, And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE THE BEST.

EIGHTY-NINE COUNTIES IN GEORGIA FAVOR PROHIBITION. The others will swear off at New Year's.

AN EXCISE ACT WITHDREW DYSPEPSIA, COLIC AND ALL KINDS OF INDIGESTIONS WILL FIND IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND SURE CURE BY USING ANGOSTURA BITTERS. THE ONLY GENUINE IS MANUFACTURED BY DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SON.

QUEEN VICTORIA IS PASSIONATELY FOND OF BAKED APPLES. THE WALNUT IS ANOTHER FAVORITE OF HER.

MAJOR H. W. HINES, BOSTON, WRITES: "SAMARITAN NERVE CURED ME OF IT." \$1.50, DRUGGIST.

A NOISELESS PLANO HAS BEEN INVENTED, AND A MONUMENT IS ALREADY TALKED OF FOR THE INVENTOR.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS CALL, A NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS MET LAST NIGHT IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. HON. J. W. ENGLISH WAS CALLED TO THE CHAMBER, AND W. P. REED REQUESTED TO ACT AS SECRETARY. A COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE FIRST MEETING, THROUGH ITS CHAIRMAN, MR. WILIAM MARKHAM, PRESENTED A REPORT IN THE SHAPE OF A HEADING FOR THE SUBSCRIPTIONS PROPOSED TO BE OBTAINED FOR THE UNIVERSITY. THIS HEADING SUBSTANTIALLY SET FORTH THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS BY WHICH ATLANTA HAS IT IN HER POWER TO SECURE THIS INSTITUTION. EACH SUBSCRIBER AGREES TO PAY TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY THE SUM OF \$5,000, OF WHICH \$1,000 IS TO BE PAID IN SIX, TWELVE AND EIGHTEEN MONTHS, AND THE BALANCE WITHIN THREE YEARS FROM THE DATE THAT THE SUBSCRIBER AGREES TO PAY THE SUM OF \$500.00. THIS SUBSCRIPTION ENTITLES THE SUBSCRIBER TO A PERPETUAL SCHOLARSHIP, UPON WHICH HE WILL BE ENABLED TO PLACE ONE LADY STUDENT IN ATTENDANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY, STUDENT TO RECEIVE FREE TUITION AND BOARD.

THE MATTER WAS FULLY AND HARMONIOUSLY DISCUSSED BY THOSE PRESENT, AND IT APPEARED TO BE THE GENERAL BELIEF THAT A VIGOROUS CANVAS WOULD RAISE IN ATLANTA THE SUM OF \$250,000, THE AMOUNT REQUIRED TO INSURE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY AT THIS POINT.

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